

ORDERS 1 DIVISION PENN. GUARD OUT

Gen. Stewart Puts Force in U. S. Service—Mobilization on To-day.

ALL FULLY EQUIPPED WITH AMMUNITION

State Can Put 11,600 Men in Field Within a Few Days—
"Fighting 3d" Ready.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Philadelphia, June 18.—At 11 o'clock to-night Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, head of the Pennsylvania National Guard, announced that one division of the state's militia had been ordered into the Federal service. This order includes all but the 9th and 13th regiments. The mobilization will begin to-morrow, and the troops will be encamped at Mount Gretna, the state's camp grounds.

At present Pennsylvania has approximately 11,600 trained men that could be dispatched to the border within a few days. These troops constitute infantry, engineers, cavalry, artillery and the medical corps. Three regiments of infantry, comprising the first brigade and numbering 2,500 men, are located in this city. With reinforcement of former members, this number could easily be brought up to 5,000 men.

Troops Well Supplied.
"It certainly looks like business," said Brigadier General William G. Price, Jr., commander of the first brigade, when informed that President Wilson had called upon the militia of all the states for border service. He added that the local troops could be on the drill ground at Mount Gretna within twenty-four hours.

Inquiry at local armories showed that there is a sufficient supply of ammunition to issue to the men in case of emergency. Besides this there are hundreds of thousands of rounds of cartridges at the Excelsior rifle range available, if the local brigade is called out. As a result of the President's order a large supply of both small arms and artillery ammunition is expected from the government's ordnance department.

Third Regiment State's Best.

The 3d Regiment, a Philadelphia organization, familiarly known as the "Fighting Third," is looked upon by local militiamen as a great body of men. In its ranks are officers who held commissions in other regiments during the Spanish-American War. Under the personal training of Lieutenant Kemp, second in command, himself one of the greatest rifle shots in the country, there has been developed a proficiency in marksmanship which has brought to the organization the reputation of a "regiment of sharpshooters." There are enrolled in the 3d many former regular army men, and their training has leavened through the whole organization. Until it is recognized as fully as efficient at this time as when it answered the call for volunteers in 1898.

Militia of New England States Ready for Duty

Boston, June 18.—The Massachusetts contingent of the national guard called out for border duty can be mobilized within twenty-four hours, Adjutant General Cole said to-night.
The 1st State troops called out number 5,121. Twelve hundred troops will be behind General Cole said the chief difficulty was to get the 2,000 horses required.

Concord, N. H., June 18.—Adjutant General Charles Howard said to-night that New Hampshire's contingent could be mobilized at Concord in a day. There are at present 1,300 men enlisted in this state.

Augusta, Me., June 18.—"We are prepared in this state," said Adjutant General George McL. Presson, to-night. There are 1,800 men in the national guard of this state.

Nashville, Tenn., June 18.—Adjutant General Regan said to-night he could mobilize 1,800 guardsmen within a week or ten days.

St. Albans, Vt., June 18.—Nearly 1,000 men of the Vermont national guard could be mobilized within twenty-four hours, Adjutant General Lee S. Tilton said to-night. The peace strength of the militia in this state is 800 infantry and 175 cavalry.

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—The national guard of Georgia consists of about 3,000 men, Adjutant General Nash said he expected from 60 to 70 per cent of the men to present themselves for duty "within a reasonable time."

Montgomery, Ala., June 18.—Alabama's national guard consists of 2,200 officers and men, all of which, except a hospital corps, will be affected by to-day's call. Officials said to-night there would be no delay in mobilization.

Charleston, W. Va., June 18.—Adjutant General John C. Bond said to-night that the West Virginia national guard could be mobilized within forty-eight hours. It numbers 1,800 men.

Jackson, Miss., June 18.—The present strength of the Mississippi National Guard, according to Adjutant General Seales, is 1,475 officers and men. He said mobilization could be accomplished within a few days.

Springfield, Ill., June 18.—"Illinois is ready and will be prompt," said Governor Dunne to-night. "We can mobilize at any point in Illinois in forty-eight hours."

Des Moines, Iowa, June 18.—Adjutant General Logan said to-night that it would be possible to mobilize the Iowa National Guard within twenty-four hours.

Columbus, Ohio, June 18.—Approximately 8,000 men, practically the entire strength of the Ohio National Guard, will begin mobilization in Columbus to-morrow. It was said at the Adjutant General's office that practically all the Ohio troops would be in camp by Monday midnight "ready for further orders."

St. Louis, June 18.—Governor Major said to-night that the Missouri guard was in good condition. Colonel Arthur B. Donnelly, commanding the 1st Infantry, reported that 750 of his men had taken the new oath of allegiance fixed by the action of June 3.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 18.—Commanding officers of every unit of the Oklahoma National Guard, approximately 1,000 men, reported to-night that their troops could leave their armories in twenty-four hours.

Providence, R. I., June 18.—"Rhode Island's militia quota can be mobilized within twenty-four hours," said Adjutant General Abbott to-night. About 475 officers and men are called for by the War Department.

Trenton, N. J., June 18.—Preliminary steps were taken to-night by national guard officials of New Jersey to mobilize the organized militia of the state.

Baltimore, June 18.—Adjutant General Warfield said to-night that the Maryland National Guard would be in camp within twenty-four hours after the official order had been received. The present strength of the units called for is about 2,000 officers and men, which it is expected will be doubled.

Topeka, June 18.—Members of the Kansas National Guard, of whom there are 2,000, will be available for service without the delay of taking an oath to the Federal government, as Kansas requires recruits to take an oath to serve both Federal and state authorities.

Frankfort, Ky., June 18.—Orders for the mobilization of the entire Kentucky National Guard, approximately 2,600 men, will be issued to-morrow, according to Governor Stanley.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 18.—The Florida National Guard can be mobilized and ready to leave for the Mexican border within twenty-four hours, the organization consists of about 2,000 officers and men.

Columbus, S. C., June 18.—South Carolina will be able to mobilize 2,658 national guardsmen and naval militia within five days, according to Adjutant General Moore. He said that the majority of the commands would be able to assemble within forty-eight hours.

COL. ROOSEVELT SILENT ON ORDER TO MILITIA

Spends Quiet Sunday—Moose Leaders to Call.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-night refused to comment on the ordering of militia for service in Mexico, sending word to the reporters who called at Sagamore Hill that he had nothing to say.

The Colonel spent Sunday quietly in his home playing grandfather to Theodore Roosevelt, 3rd, and Miss Gracie Roosevelt. His only visitors were the Rev. Mr. Talmadge, who called to pay his respects, and a few neighbors.

This week it is probable that a number of Progressive leaders will call upon the Colonel regarding the letter he is expected to send the Progressive National Committee for its meeting on June 26. Beyond the fact that it will in all probability be an endorsement of Justice Hughes's candidacy, no intimation is forthcoming as to its contents. Colonel Roosevelt may omit his usual weekly visit to his New York office this week that he may become entirely free of the attack of pleurisy from which he has been suffering. It is expected that this will have run its course in three or four days. Meantime it is probable that he will stay close to his home.

Yale Artillery Battery Expected to Mobilize

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
New Haven, June 18.—It is expected that the Yale artillery battery, which includes about 500 undergraduates, will be sent to Niantic to-morrow with the four Connecticut regiments. The battalion is in reality a part of the Connecticut National Guard, and for the present is expected to be subject to its orders. It is the only artillery battalion which has been formed at any American university, according to statements made here to-night. The battalion is fully equipped and has had eight months' practice, under the direction of Major G. M. Danforth, of the regular army.

Most of the members belong to the class of 1916, who will receive their diplomas Wednesday. So far as could be learned to-night, definite orders had not been given the battalion to report.

AERO CLUB WILL SEND WAR FLIERS BY GUARD ORDERS

Offers Aid to Government in Present Mexican Crisis.

30 GUARD OFFICERS HAVE HAD TRAINING

Each Worth 300 Soldiers in Campaign, Says Statement Sent Wilson.

The Aero Club of America, Alan R. Hawley, its president, announced last night, would do all in its power to aid the government in the present Mexican crisis by furnishing aeroplanes and aviators for patrol work, and by providing for the schooling in aeronautics of likely material in the militia.

Upon learning that the militia had been called out the executive committee of the club prepared a statement of its aeronautic resources and forwarded it to Washington, with a letter written to President Wilson by Mr. Hawley, before the latest development in the border situation arose. The letter urged an immediate Congressional appropriation of \$5,000,000 for aeronautic schools and aeroplane squadrons.

"The Aero Club of America will gladly give all possible aid in furnishing aviators and machines," the statement read. "We are in close touch with all aviation pilots, and place our services at the disposal of the government. We notified the Secretary of War to that effect last March, when Villa made his first raid on Columbus. At that time the Secretary, in thanking us, stated that the expedition that was going into Mexico had all the aeroplanes that were necessary."

"We did not agree with the Secretary on that point, and therefore, made every effort to train national guard officers and civilian aviators. Thirty officers of the national guard of as many states have been sent to aviation schools to receive training at the expense of the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club of America, and some are ready to pass the test for their aviators' certificates. Many of them only need a few weeks of training at the army aviation schools to make suitable military aviators."

Each Worth 300 Soldiers.
"As they are, they would each be worth at least 300 soldiers for the Mexican campaign. There are about 100 aviators in the country. One-half are engaged in exhibition flying. These could be sent to the army aviation school, which should be promptly established, as suggested in our letter to President Wilson. All these aviators will have to be equipped with aeroplanes, and as no orders for these machines have been placed it may require a few weeks to get them."

"An appropriation of \$5,000,000 should be immediately made available for this purpose. The national guard of forty states have advised the Aero Club of America that they have a large number of guardsmen who are anxious to learn to fly. As they have already had military training, they would make the most promising students. If a sufficient number of machines are secured, so that there will be one machine available to every four students, many of them can be taught to fly in between six and eight weeks. That will not, of course, make military pilots of them, but they will be worth at least 500 soldiers in the Mexican campaign."

Called From Work to War

Member of Tribune Staff Gets Message to Report.

While reporters at nearby telephones were trying to find out what was being done last night, if anything, at such an early hour—toward effecting mobilization, some news came walking into The Tribune office.

It was a message from a superior officer to a member of the editorial staff, who, up to the moment, had been as much in the dark about the procedure as any of the rest. The message called upon him to stop being a newspaper man forthwith and to report in Plainfield, N. J., to-morrow as a member of the Watching cavalry troop, ready for war.

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, at his desk in the Department of the Interior.

THE free distribution of a Government book about Yellowstone Park, beautifully illustrated and authentic, is an important link in Secretary Lane's plan to treat our national playgrounds as national resources and so develop them.

"The real awakening as to the value of these parks has at last been realized," says the Secretary in his last annual report—and then orders 300,000 copies of an official publication which shall change the "awakening" to a boom, inducing the maximum number of Americans to visit our greatest national wonderland—the Yellowstone.

This railroad is co-operating with the Department of the Interior in the work of getting this book into the hands of readers—and so inspiring Americans "to the further discovery of America, and making them still prouder of its resources, esthetic as well as material."

A copy of the government book on Yellowstone will be sent free to everyone who writes to the address below.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
Popular and Direct Yellowstone Route

J. B. DeFRIEST, G. E. Agt., Union Pacific R. R.,
Woolworth Bldg., 236 Broadway, New York.

(154)

ROOKIES EXCITED BY GUARD ORDERS

Mexican Situation at Once Becomes Plattsburg's One Topic.

MANY FEAR CAMPS WILL BE CRIPPLED

Guardsmen Rush to Make Inquiries—Men in Tension Over Appointments.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 18.—"What will be the fate of the Plattsburg camp?" was the topic of discussion here to-night wherever news of the Mexican situation was heard. Opinions ran from the belief that the possibility of hostilities would bring the need of preparedness even more forcibly to the fore and therefore boom the work at the training camps, to the fear that the acute need of regular army officers at the front would cripple the instructional side of the work here and make the abandonment of the camps a possibility.

Officially, absolutely nothing is known here as to what may be expected. Captain Edgar T. Collins, the camp adjutant, said to-night that most of the officers here were picked up from various kinds of detached service, not being at present connected with any commands.

"But it is impossible to say what to look for," he continued. "I wish I knew. We have received no word yet. It is a question whether the army officers here will be needed to go to the front, whether they can be spared to instruct the men here, or whether they will have to be sent to duty with the national guard. Only Washington can answer those questions."

Five Regiments Next Month.
The July camps will be a much bigger problem, as the enrolments at present show that there will be five full regiments of rookies here then. That would require in addition to the commandant, Major Peter Murray, at least fifteen battalion commanders, sixty company commanders, five mess officers, 120 non-commissioned officers, twenty mess sergeants, five provost sergeants and probably fifty other various kinds of camp officers.

There has been for days a growing feeling of speculation among the rookies as to what attitude they, as an organization, would take in case of a call for volunteers from the government. To-night as the news spread some of the men began to recall remarks made by their officers which they now interpret as being "feelings" to get an idea as to whether the men would go into the service if called.

In enrolling for the training camps it is stipulated in the terms of enlistment that the men incur no obligations to serve. One point made which would appear favorable to maintaining the camps and even increasing their scope was that the fundamental purpose of the training was to create men who would be able to go on in turn to serve as military instructors for others should it be necessary to mobilize a large citizen army.

As soon as the news spread through the camp to-night the men grouped in the company streets and talked of nothing else. The same consternation was apparent among the regular army officers, and there was question among

them in some instances as to whether contracts for supplies for the July camp, now under consideration, would be put through or held up pending more definite news from Washington.

The camp this week will be in a special state of tension, for within the next two or three days the appointments as non-commissioned officers will be announced. Competition has been growing keener to win those prizes. In view of the increased possibility of seeing real service, the rivalry for advancement will be considerably whetted.

Target practice also will begin in earnest to-morrow morning, and the possible prospect of having eventually Mexican targets is expected to add zest to that phase of the instruction.

As soon as he heard the news from Washington, Archie Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, rushed to the telephone office and sent off a wire. He was apparently considerably disturbed about the situation, and in doubt as to just what he should do.

Another to take steps at once to get more information by telegraph was Rhinelanders Waldo, former Police Commissioner of New York. He has expressed a desire to go to Mexico as an officer of volunteers, but the calling of the guardsmen would block this, since the army bill provides that their officers shall not be superseded.

The telephone offices were kept busy with messages from rookies—some of the guardsmen getting in touch with their guard commanders, others seeking advice from the folks at home as to what they should do in case of a call.

Theodore Rousseau, who is a lieutenant in the guard, was also active in making inquiries.

Only One Day Needed for Connecticut Guard

Hartford, Conn., June 18.—The Connecticut National Guard, numbering nearly 3,700 men, could be mobilized within twenty-four hours at the State Camp Grounds at Niantic, said Adjutant General George M. Cole to-night. The war strength is 6,000.

The call from the War Department takes every branch of the national guard, including the newly organized battery of Yale students.

them in some instances as to whether contracts for supplies for the July camp, now under consideration, would be put through or held up pending more definite news from Washington.

The camp this week will be in a special state of tension, for within the next two or three days the appointments as non-commissioned officers will be announced. Competition has been growing keener to win those prizes. In view of the increased possibility of seeing real service, the rivalry for advancement will be considerably whetted.

Target practice also will begin in earnest to-morrow morning, and the possible prospect of having eventually Mexican targets is expected to add zest to that phase of the instruction.

As soon as he heard the news from Washington, Archie Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, rushed to the telephone office and sent off a wire. He was apparently considerably disturbed about the situation, and in doubt as to just what he should do.

Another to take steps at once to get more information by telegraph was Rhinelanders Waldo, former Police Commissioner of New York. He has expressed a desire to go to Mexico as an officer of volunteers, but the calling of the guardsmen would block this, since the army bill provides that their officers shall not be superseded.

The telephone offices were kept busy with messages from rookies—some of the guardsmen getting in touch with their guard commanders, others seeking advice from the folks at home as to what they should do in case of a call.

Theodore Rousseau, who is a lieutenant in the guard, was also active in making inquiries.

Only One Day Needed for Connecticut Guard

Hartford, Conn., June 18.—The Connecticut National Guard, numbering nearly 3,700 men, could be mobilized within twenty-four hours at the State Camp Grounds at Niantic, said Adjutant General George M. Cole to-night. The war strength is 6,000.

The call from the War Department takes every branch of the national guard, including the newly organized battery of Yale students.

POLICE TROOPS TO PROTECT CITY

3,000 Trained Soldiers in Woods's Force Ready to Replace Guard.

New York City is prepared. Three thousand policemen, organized and trained in military maneuvers, are ready to step into the place vacated by the departing national guard.

Any enemy that has the temerity to threaten the city, either from within or from without, will be confronted by an organized defence of the sort that would do credit to seasoned regulars. Every member of the police-military company is a crack shot, efficient in the handling of rifle or revolver. Moreover, they will be equipped with machine guns, bayonets and all other paraphernalia necessary for military work.

The present organization is the result of Police Commissioner Woods's foresight, and has been rapidly advanced to its efficient state through training in police gymnasiums, hand ball courts and at the Staten Island training camp. Scores of shooting clubs have been organized and by the distribution of prizes have resulted in making a crack shot of the average patrolman.

Order of Mobilization To-day.

Some time to-day it is expected that an order will be issued to the men who make up the auxiliary military organization to be ready for orders to leave their regular police duty at any time and become temporary soldiers. The 300 men now at Staten Island in training probably will be recalled for active service at once.

Although none of the higher officials of the department would make any statement as to the plans of the department in the absence of Commissioner Woods, who is on his honeymoon, it was pointed out that numerous emergencies might arise because of the departure of the militia.

"But suppose, for instance, that some crank or radical foreign sympathizer should decide that this was an opportune moment to strike against the munition business," said one official of the department. "It is easy to see that policemen, acting in their ordinary capacities, would find it difficult, if not impossible, to act against any such organized effort."

Poor Time for Sedition.
"Also, it has been suggested, but not generally accepted, that much of the present trouble in Mexico has been brought about to give Uncle Sam plenty to do at his own side door, and thus making it impossible for him to meddle in affairs abroad. If this theory should prove correct, it is easy to imagine that advantage might be taken of the withdrawal of the state militia by secret agents of foreign powers here if they thought a good opportunity offered."

"But nothing of the sort will be attempted, I imagine, when it is known that 3,000 men who have known how to use firearms and how to face death without flinching all their lives are organized and ready to meet any enemy here. I think that our policemen, with the training they now have, would bear favorable comparison with any body of soldiers in the world."

BOSTON MAN HELD AS \$1,000,000 FIREBUG

Police of Two Cities Arrested Candler, Indicted 3 Months.

Charged with being one of a group of hired firebugs responsible for fires which did \$1,000,000 worth of damage in Boston and Roxbury, Mass., in the last three years, Edward Candler, of East Boston, was arrested last night at East Broadway and Pike Street. He was locked up in Police Headquarters.

According to the Boston policemen, the members of the firebug gang got from \$50 to \$75 for burning houses so that their owners might collect insurance.

CROWS AND PARTRIDGES.

A man living in Hartford, Conn., put some corn on the ground near his home to feed four Hungarian partridges, but they would not approach it, says an exchange. Some crows found the corn and after eating all they wanted coaxed the partridges to come and get some, too.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON
BOND & MORTGAGE
DIRECT TO BORROWERS

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. MURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. \$9,000,000
59 Liberty St., N. Y. 184 Montague St. Bklyn.

to await extradition on an indictment charging arson.

The arrest was made by Sergeant Lockman and Kelly, of the local police, and Inspectors Lynch and Sherlock, of the Boston force. The latter two have been trailing Candler since he was indicted three months ago, and pursued him through half a dozen spots towns.

The Boston officials say the arrest of Candler is one of the most important since District Attorney Pelletier, of that city, began his investigation of a series of more than seventy fires in Boston and Roxbury. Candler is specifically charged with setting fire to the house at 237 Dudley Street, Roxbury, on February 15. The blaze did \$200,000 damage.

According to the Boston policemen, the members of the firebug gang got from \$50 to \$75 for burning houses so that their owners might collect insurance.

CROWS AND PARTRIDGES.

A man living in Hartford, Conn., put some corn on the ground near his home to feed four Hungarian partridges, but they would not approach it, says an exchange. Some crows found the corn and after eating all they wanted coaxed the partridges to come and get some, too.

\$351,000 for WAGES

\$255,000 for MATERIAL & SUPPLIES

\$115,000 for INTEREST

\$39,000 for TAXES

Our Daily Expense Bill Is \$760,000

Every twenty-four hours it costs \$760,000 to operate the New York Central Lines "for the public service."

It costs \$351,000 every day for wages. It costs \$115,000 every day for interest.

It costs \$255,000 every day for material, supplies, etc. It costs \$39,000 every day for taxes.

In addition a daily average of \$110,000 has been expended for the last fifteen years (or a total of \$600,000,000) for permanent improvements on the

New York Central Lines

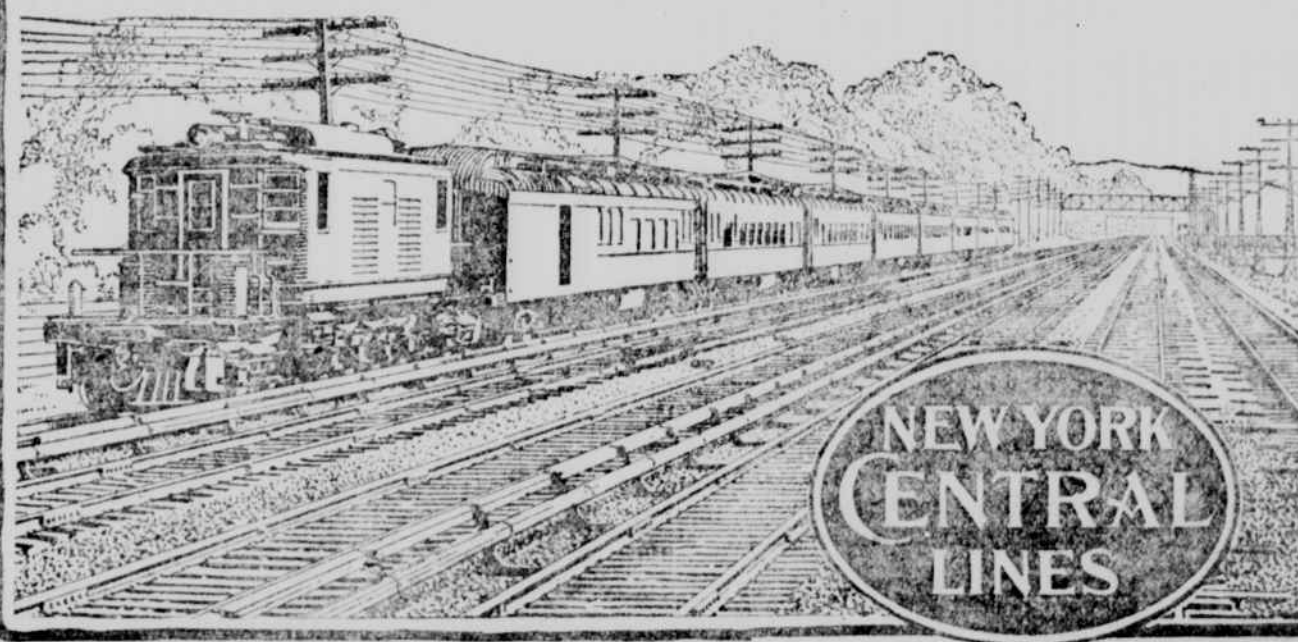
America's Greatest Railway System

To provide for the service demands of the future, large sums will be needed by all American railroads.

These sums must be provided from earnings, the issue of capital stock, or *borrowed*, and for railroads to borrow large sums or market their stock requires unquestioned credit.

By either method the funds can be secured only by co-operation of the public, which should see that railroads are granted fair rates, insured just regulation, equitable taxation and reasonable demands from labor.

The ability of all the railroads to continue to serve the public is the problem of the public quite as much as the problem of the railroads. A splendid railroad is the greatest industrial asset a community or state can possess



NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"For the Public Service"

This is what it amounts to

WHO are you more interested in, your executor or your beneficiaries?

Which are you more concerned to please, your agents or your heirs?

An executorship may flatter a relative or a friend, but your choice of the Astor Trust Company for that office, with its corporate equipment and experience, will be a tribute to your judgment.

See our officers about it.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET